the case is plain enough, But these are times when there should be no doubt where men stand, and when it is especially true that enemies are better than secret foes. It is true, too, that there is no ground for neutrality in this fight. He that is not with us. is against us. If, proof. therefore, the Eagle intends to fight under the Democratic banner and under Democratic leaders regularly chosen, a single word will set the at rest. We presume, that our cotemporary has dev upon its action, and afraid nor ashamed to avow it. We have no hesitation, therefore, in asking in plain terms whether the intends to support Colonel and the county ticket. intend to give

entire ticket that cordial earnest support that the nominees of the party are entitled to at the hands of the press of the party, a simple assurance to that effect will at once quiet the doubts that have been engendered by its failure up to this time to put the names of the nominess referred to at the head of its columns. Up to this time, however, no such assurance has been given, and now that the doubt has been aroused nothing but such assurance will settle it. As we said before, the JOURNAL does

not desire to dictate to the Eagle. This is a free country, and the Eagle may support Mr. Canaday or Col. Waddell as it may prefer, or it may refuse to support either. As a citizen every man's right to support Canaday, directly or indirectly, is undisputed-as a member of the Democratic organization no such right exists. No man member of the Democratic party and refuse to support the nominees. The question we desire our cotemporary to answer is a simple one.

We repeat that we have no desire to ranks and under Democratic leaders. it as he chose,

NOBODY HURT!

drive our people, says the Blue Ridge Blade, into some acts of violence that they may use them to intimidate the North. The other day in Charleston a reform club of colored voters were set upon by the Radical negro element, and although the white people sought to protect the reformers, many of them were shot down and all driven from the streets and houses there about, after which the mob took possession of that part of the city, breaking open stores and gutting things in the most ap style. In Louisiana they are traveling around and shooting white men for the amusement of the All this in furtherance of the object had in view by the leaders—to drive the white people into resenting the outrage so they can raise a breeze to waft the "bloody shirt."

We say steady white men, steady Don't be thrown off your guard. Bear it as we did Kirk and Holden in 1870. Let every man talk with his neighbors, see that you all agree, get the young men registered and on the 7th of November, at sunrise, make one grand charge all along the line. That will end the troubles during our day.

The leader of the Radical party is Cumberland county is now and has been for a number of years a white man named A. G. Thornton. He is also the chairman of their Executive Committee. He was at one time and may be now for aught we know, a Mag-This man Thornton, in his own life, illustrates practically and daily, the doctrine of civil rights and a negro woman. The marriage was legalized by the Canby Convention of 1868. And yet the Radical rights and social equality do not mean the same thing, and that while it favors the one it despises the other. Actions speak louder than words. however, and the high official position that the degraded wretch Thornton has held in the ranks of the Radical doubt, the true position of that party in regard to the propriety of marriage between people of the white race and people of the black race. It is no wonder that the proposed amendments find so little favor with Radicals, for those amendments sternly forbid interintermarriage between the races.

It is estimated that there are in the United States 400.000 or 500.000 Bohemians. These with few exceptions have always been Republican. Some twelve or fifteen papers are published in their language. The oldest of these. the Slarvic, of Racine, Wisconsin, has the largest circulation. It has always been Republican, so has the Tokrok. of Cleveland, Ohio, which supported Grant in 1872 and Hayes in 1875. These with the Svornost and Amerikan of Chicago, are now all advocating Tilden and Reform. Pool then said I had misunderstood

Only one Bohemian paper of any infinence or standing remains wedded to his meaning, that he did not intend its Radical idols.

SPECIMEN RADICALS. Read and Circulate.

JOHN POOL AND MAC LINDSAY

Of Such is the Radical Party.

The people of North Carolina need not to be told who John Pool and Mac Lindsay are. They are known and despised by all good men from one end of the State to the other. And yet these are the men whom the Radiparty delight to honor. John the Democratic nominee for Congress | Pool is the man whom it has brought in its District, and whether it intends from Washington City to put in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in our State. Is such a man fit to be entrusted with the great charge of the instruction of the youth of North Carolina?

Mac Lindsay, the man whom Pool recommended as a comrade and companion in arms of the no less infamous Kirk, is the candidate of the Radical party for Congress in the First District. And this is the party that asks honest white men for their votes?

But to show how just is the hatred against these men let us come to the

THE PROOF AGAINST LINDSAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ? CURRITUCK COUNTY. J. J. Baxter certifies that in 1863 or 64, he (D. McD. Lindsey) and Currituck Sound, on which were two make Governor of North Carolina or three men. Feeing the prisoners, if released would be witnesses against him, Lindsey proposed that we should take them (the men) and drown them, saving that "dead men tell no tales." I refused to consent to such a course saving that I would take any risk before I would be guilty of cold blooded

Lindsey afterwards urged the same proposition a second time. I am satisfied that my refusal saved the lives of

J. J. BAXTER. (Signed) Attest signed,

W. B. SHAW The undersigned certify that they have been well acquainted with Dr. J. J. Baxter for a long time, whose name is attached to the above statement, and do accredit him as fully worthy the confidence of the people of this Distaict

Signed:-W. B. Shaw, Wm. S. Mercer, H. E. Baxter, Wm. F. Humphries, W. Morse, Wm. H. Bray, R. H. Morgan, H. M. Shaw, G. G. Luke, B. F. Beals, Jas. B. Morgan, A. West, M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ? PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

The undersigned, Mary C. Elliott, now, and for many years past, a resident of the town of Hertford, in said county, makes oath that the following facts are true:

Some time in the fall of 1872, Mr. D. McD. Lindsay came to my husband, Thomas Elliott's house, in Hertford, and employed my son Thomas to go with him after brandy which he had seized as a revenue officer. They returned the day after they left-my in both of which there was apple brandy. By Mr. Lindsay's direction We both barrels were deposited in my husband's smoke house, when they to win it, but we can not win it un- left. Mr. Lindsay sent repeatedly less we are thoroughly organized and after the brandy-both bottles and thoroughly disciplined. Men who demijohns-which were always filled profess and call themselves Democrats | and returned to him. My husband must fight in the regular Democratic | had leave from Mr. Lindsay to use of

In this way the contents of both barrels were used. Much the larger The Radical leaders are trying to portion was used by Mr. Lindsey. The entire contents of both barrels were so used and the empty barrels negroes just before the election from left in the smoke-house. My husband died in September

> I have only stated the facts within my own knowledge.

The foregoing statement was sworn to and subscribed before me this 21:t day of August, 1876.

JNO. A. BENNETT, J. P. The undersigued citizens of Hertcharacter of the affiant, Mrs. M. C. Elliott, and cheerfully certify that she Perquimans county and his signature is genuine. This August 21st, 1876. Signed: Thos. H. Gilliam, Attorney

at Law; J. A. Morgan, Carpenter; Geo. H. Coke, M. D.; T. G. Skinner, Attorney at Law; Jos. F. Newby, Farmer; Wm. H. Morgan, Carpenter; W. S. Whedbee, Constable: T. L. Shannonhouse, Clerk: W. A. Wilson, Landlord: N. Newby, Merchant; J. L. Whedbee. Clerk; Elwin Brace, Harness Maker; Geo. D. Newby, Farmer; H. C. Stokes, Merchant; W. F. Stokes, Carpenter.

THE PROOF AGAINST POOL. The Legislature of 1870-71 having raised a joint select committee of the two Houses to investigate the charges against John Pool among the witnesses who testified before that committee was Richard C. Badger, Esq., the present Radical United States District Attorney. We presume no man will dispute the truthfulness of Mr. Badger's sworn statement. He says:

"Mr. Pool stated at that time that there was a man in his county or section of the State by the name of Mac social equality in their most repulsive | Lindsey and mentioned to me that I forms, for though a white man his knew him as he was a member of the State Senate in 1864-'65. I had forgotten him but upon this being said, I recollected him. Mr. Pool said he party swears most lustily that civil capable of any desperate resolve, and by way of illustrating his capacity mentioned some daring acts of piracy. of which I had not heard before, committed by said Lindsey either during the war or just at its close in the waters of eastern North Carolina that the said Mac Lind sev had been indicted therefor and only saved from being punished by his party for so long a time, shows beyond (Pool's) influence; that he would guarantee that this man Mac Lindsey would pick up from the county where he lived and which was between the two lines during the war sixty or one hundred men equally as daring and as brave as himself; that this man Mac Lindsey would give the Governor no trouble; that if any of these men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would te lost and never be heard of again. I do not undertake to state his exact words, but this was the substance of this time was sitting in his chair. He got up and walked nervously up and down the room for a few moments before anything was said. I got up from southwest corner of the room and stated to the Governor, and it may

have been in the presence of some oth-

ers of the company, that such a proposition was infamous and that if it

resulted as had been suggested the Gov-ernor would be damned in the memo-

ries of men for all time to come. Mr.

determined character of Lindsey, and he may have qualified it in a good many other ways. He stated in this connection that Clayton's (Arkansa.) troops gave no trouble. At this time some other man who was present, I do not recollect distinctly who it was said he could furnish sixty or one hundred men of the same description from his county, and mentioned some wonder-

Q. What was Mr. Pool's manner? A. My impression from his manne was that Mr. Pool meant what he said until his proposition met with disfavor. and then he changed his manner so as to induce the belief that he had been

Please state what your inference was from the language of Mr. Pool before his plan met with disfavor, of the character and antecedents of Lindsey? A. I thought Lindsey, a determined villain, capable of taking life at the instance of a superior without ques tion. I drew the inference from Mr. Pool's statement and that was my reason for denouncing it as infamous

And these are the men that divide with Thomas Settle the honors and confidence of the Radical party! POOL, MAC LINDSAY, SETTLE!!

What a trio! And these are the men who are put

forward as honored exponents of Radicalism in North Carolina. One is put in charge of the instruction of the youth of the State. Another is the Radical choice to represent the people others captured a Northern vessel in other is the one whom Radical seek to HOW TO PREVENT FRAUD AT

THE BALLOT BOX. The sixth article of the Constitution

relates to suffrage and eligibility to

It is needless to tell any sane, sensi ble man that, in a country in which governments rise and fall, according to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, it is of prime importance to prevent fraudulent voting. Freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot box are absolutely essenential to the long continued existence of a Democratic government and this of the Constitution seeks to secure. There are two changes made by this amendment; the first requires a residence of ninety days in the county to enable a man to vote, instead of thirty, as the law now stands. The second prohibits ary man from voting who shall hereafter commit any infamous crime and who shall be convicted

The first change, that which requires ninety days residence in a county before a man can vote, instead of thirty as heretofore, was proposed to prevent what in these latter days is known as "colonizing." Not one election, we venture to say, has been held since the imposition of the Canby Constitution, in which there has not been more or less "colonizing" done by the Radical party. In 1872 negroes were brought, as far as from Washington City, to vote the Radical ticket in North Cerolina. Nor was there any thing to prevent ther coming from South Carolina and Virginia for the same purpose. Nor was this particular kind of fraudulent voting confined to voters imported from other States. In closely contested counties the common practice has been to introduce counties in which there were large negro majorities, register them and vote them. This is especially easy by the poll holders where he had said that "in the morning he had he had voted in the First Ward" the county and Northwest precinct being in Brunswick county, It was to protect the ballot box from fraud of this

character that the proposed amendments require a residence of ninety Other States have found it ne-Massachusetts, for example, having gone so far as to require six months tory of elections in North Carolina since 1868 can truthfully say the change was not needed. Yet only one Radical member could be induced to vote for it. The other change simply prevents thieves and other felons convicted of infamous crimes hereafter committed from exercising the right of suffrage. That such creatures as these are unfit to have any voice in the control of the government under which honest men are to live, would seem to be a plain proposition. As the law now stands the pick-pocket and the house-breaker, the forger and the perjurer, can kill the votes of the best, purest, most was a man of undoubted courage and honest and most intelligent men in the whale State. Such ought not to be the

not to go to the polls with honest men. It speaks badly for a party that its leaders are thus afraid to make any distinction between rogues and honest men at the ballot-box. George Peabody, when in this country, left a large sum of money to promote education in the Southern States. The execution of the bequest devolved upon George Perbody Russell, a relative of the late George Peabody. He has recently made a report of progress in which he says that in all of the Southern States, save three, the objects his conversation. The Governor at of Mr. Peabody are being effectively carried out, giving promise of the most beneficent results. The exceptional three States are South Carolina, Florithe seat I occupied on the sofa in the da and Louisiana, the carpet-bagger or Africanized States, and he reports and that in them there is no hope of

could be found with courage enough

"The thirty millions of dollars saved to the people by the Democrats in Congress is equal to a barrel of flour for that result; he wanted to illustrate the every family in the land."

great benefactor while their present

State governments exist.

HELP FOR SAVANNAH. Every day has brought tidings of increased suffering in Savannah, until unable hersetf any longer to meet the wants of her stricken condition she is at last obliged to appeal to others for

Can it be that the people of Wilmingful exploits they had performed during | ton will turn a deaf ear to these messa ges? Some of us know of the dread and anxiety, the want and suffering which so closely follow upon an epidemic of vellow fever. The scenes which are transpiring hourly in that beautiful but plague infected city were once familiar to the people of Wilmington. The hurrying hearse, the gloomy mourners, the silent streets, the auxious faces that looked the question "will it be one of us next?", the deserted places of trade, the empty houses, the want of food, the omnipresence of grief, the despairing hopes, and over and above all, the ever approaching spectre of disease and death are the only greetings which meet the day, mark its course or bespeak its departure. Night comes with its weary watching. No sound save the patrolman's tread disturbs this awful silence; no light but that at the bedside is seen at that grim and dreadful shrine of death.

help be disregarded, when we know what they suffer, and that too by in the Halls of Congress, and the similar experience? In the day of our sorrow and suffering, when our city sent out her messengers to her sister that need of food, money and the comforts so essential to the sick was sorely felt here, Savannah nobly responded. Remember that we may not always escape; remember that we may fall a prey to a similar fate, and in good time, now while the opportunity offers, send to these people such aid as we can, and let the recollection of the past stimulate us to a generous contritions. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

Can the appeal of our brethren for

This aid is needed now, and we suggest to the ministers of the different charches that to-morrow a special collection will be taken up for this pur pose, and that it be deposited in one or more of the banks with the request that it be forwarded to the Relief Committee of Savanuah. If there be any to whom this mode may not be convenient, let-them go to the banks and add their portion so the fund. Let no one wait to be especially call-

ed on to aid in this work, but let it be regarded as a privilege by every one to do his part in this matter. There are few so poor who cannot give something and many can give enough to make the total sum of great service to the sufferers. "If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence to give of that little; for so gatherest thou thyself a good reward in the day of thy necessity."

AN APPEAL FOR HELP ROOMS SAVANNAH CHRISTIAN A'SSN.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 11. Having hoped and trusted that that fearful and fa al malady, yellow fever, which made its appearance two weeks since, would have been overcome or dissipated, and that there would be no actual need for us to appeal to the charity and sympathy of our amount of suffering and want, consequent upon hard times and now greataggravated by the presence of this terrible epidemic, calls for our largest our own and adjoining States to come to the help of a suffering and plague combat the fell destroyer. We feel assured we will not appeal in vain and in proportion as the Lord has prossteamers coming into Savannah, will transport all articles for relief free of cost. We pray you take prompt action | tive. the Savannah Christian Assosiation or supplies and contributions as you can callect, and add your prayers to your charities in behalf of a suffering people. Money, poultry, eggs, meal, flour, distributed where they are most need ed. We invoke the blessings of the All-Giver upon you and yours.

risident Savannah Christian Ass'n.

THE RESULT FORECAST, Since the beginning of the present year, elections have been held in nine States, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Oregon, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. These States in 1872 gave Grant a net majority of 89,861 votes In 1876 they give the Democrats a net majority of over 110,000, a change in law, and yet of the fifty nine Radical | the popular vote in favor of Tilden members of the Convention only five and reform of 200,000 votes in these nine States alone.

to say, by their votes, that convicted thieves and pick-pockets, and forgers, The change in the electoral vote is and perjurers, and barn-burners ought equally gratifying. These nine States cast 58 electoral votes. Of these, in 1872. Grant received 46 and Greeley 12. The elections this year give the Republicans 21 and the Democrats 35 -a net Democratic gain of 48.

Surely this is a promising outlook for the pa;ty of retrenchment and re-

ELECTOR FOR THIHD CONGRES

SIONAL DISTRICT. We beg leave to call the attention of car Democratic cotemporaries in the State to the fact that Major James C. McRae of Cumberland is the Democratic candidate for elector in this district in the place of John D. Standford of Duplin, resigned, and to suggest the propriety of making the necessary correction in their columns of the fulfillment of the purposes of the

candidates. ernor, and the boy replied: "I don't Bill will not dare to vote against of Federal troops were sent to the know, but Pa says Mr. Vance is."

THE AMENDMENTS-LET THEM what Mr. Russell BE ADOPTED.

The seventh article of the Constitution relates to municipal corporations, that is to say, to our county, town and city governments. The amendment proposed to this article of the Constitution is a very important and a very sweeping one, in that it places the power over these several governments once more in the hands of the people. The amendment is in these words:

"The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article, and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine, and thirteen.

Section 7, referred to above, forbide any county or town from contracting any debt or levying any tax except for necessary expenses, unless it be done by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein. Section 9 requires all taxation to be uniform and ad valorem Section 13 forbids the payment of any

As no one desired the Legislature to do any of the things forbidden in the restrictions imposed upon its power by the above sections, the Convention wisely left them untouched.

The effect of the proposed amendmeat it will be seen is to give the Legislature the entire control of the county governments and the election of Justices of the Peace; that is, the General Assembly may continue them as they are now, or change them as they may be instructed by the people. It will have the power to abolish m my useless offices and save to the people large sums of money now paid as salaries to the men who fill them and above all it will be empowered to provide that we who live under negro rule may once more enjoy the blessings of honest intelligent government.

The importance of this amendment, we repeat, arises from the power it confers upon the Legislature to abola ish the present system of county and township governments, and to substitute another therefor. The Legislature had the same power under the old Constitution, the one that was the handiwork of our fathers, and so have the States in the Union. No harm, but great good, came of it in the past and the same will be the case in the future.

The power conferred by this amendment goes so far as to enable the Legislature to establish one system of county government in one county and a different one in another, as the necessities of the case may require, and in this way if no other, will enable the Legislature to free us from negro rule,

Magistrates too, as to their appointment, come under the control of the legislature by virtue of this amendment. If the amendments shall be ratified, we venture to say the days will not be long in the land when white meu will have to pull off their hats in negro magistrates' courts. people do not want negro magistrates, they do not want negro judges, and there is no use to try to disguise the fact. Our very natures as well as our skins will have to change before it will be otherwise. We do not desire to oppress the negro or to wrong him in any way, but we certainly do not wish him to sit in judgment upon our lives, our

liberties, or our property. Townships and their governments are also put in the power of the Legislature by this amendment and will doubtless be speedily stripped of their unnecessary power of taxation. The people are taxed enough already for unavoidable State and county purposes without having the additional burden of a township tax laid upon them. If the amendments shall be ratified it will be safe to say that there will never be another township tax levied or collected. This township system is and has been exceedingly odious to the people of North Carolina. Indeed there can scarcely be found an intelligent man in the State who is in favor of the present township system, precisely as it stands in the Canby Constitution, who is not also directly interested in its perpetuation, as an office holder or from some other selfish mo-

Convention to this article of the Constitution bears out in a striking manner the assertion that the object of the Democratic members of the Convention was to restore their rightfu power to the people and to secure an economical expenditure of their money. The amendments distinctly recognize that the will of the people shall tained, but obeyed in framing the Constitution and laws of North Carolina. of caring for "the will of the people," but if these amendments shall be rati-

The amendment proposed by the

O'HARA, DAN RUSSELL AND BILL

fied the same "will of the people"

MOORE For cool effrontery and brazen impudence, says the Charlotte Observer. the speech of Dan Russell, the Haves elector, at Marion, walks away with anything that we ever saw or heard tell of. When his party is composed of more than eighty thousand negro voters he gets up in the Western portion of the State, where there are very few negroes, and says that the negro elector O'Hara must be brought down. to see whether O'Hara will come down or whether Republicans, who profess vote a ticket with his name on it.

The Observer need not wait to know what our Dan will do. Dan will swallow the colored man just as he has At Greensboro the other day, says magistrate who, Dan told the of that law. the Fayetteville Gazette, a gentleman people of the West, ought to asked a little son of Judge Settle's be in the penitentiary, will vote for the first time in North Carolina who was going to be the next Gov- for Dan on election day. Squire since the war. In 1869, two companies

tell

By the way, our Dan has just been nominated for the House of Representatives by the Radical party in Brunswick, and the question now is what will he do with it. We rather think he will 'take it, not because he will have any hope of beating the gallant Cowan, but because it will give him an excuse to quit the canvass with Fowle. We shall see what we shall see. If our Dan keeps on with Fowle he will have a bad time, and if quits and goes back to Brunswick and meets Cowan he won't be happy-not much. But perhaps he may compromise the matter and make a "vigorous" campaign like that the energetic Canaday is ranking somewhere-wherever that is. But isn't Canaday a wonderful canvasser! He is as dumb as a sheep before its shearers. Poor Canaday. Baa!

THE NEW SOUTH.

Mr. Nordhoff's paper, read to th

Social Science Congress, treats of the

negro in the South. In 1865, the negro actually owned only the clothes he wore - ragged as they were. For eleven years these people have had freedom. In Georgia the au horities have taken pains to inquire into the condition and progress of the freedmen. The State has been Democratic for five years, and the negro has had little opportunity to play the statesman. In Georgia the colored voters number about 80,000, and, according tothe returns of 1874, the freedmen, who by the census of 1870 numbered 545,000, were possessed of 338,769 acres of farming real estate, \$1,200,115 worth of city and town real estate, and paid taxes on a valuation of \$6,157,798 So far as ascertained from diligent inquiry, the negroes of Georgia own more real estate per head than those of any others of the States. negroes prefer to buy uncleared land near cities and villages, and clear The planters do not like to sell these small lots, as a negro settlement deteriorates the rest of the estate. Thus it | zen and soldier at Smithville and is that we hear of planters refusing to sell land to the freedmen. The system of leasing cotton lands is such that the year. As we said before, this is no freeedman will have a surplus at the end of the season of from \$250 to \$400. This he sells at his leisure. The negro distrusts savings banks. Once pinched by the philanthropists of the General Howard school he cannot be fooled again. Mr. Nordhoff says that in every Southern State you may find long ago as 1870, when preparing for colored families who lost money in this bank, and that cruel fraud was a se rious discouragement to thrift among the whole colored population of the South. Almost universally the relations between the planter and the freedmen are kindly and agreeable. The colored man seeks the planter's advice in all the relations of his life, deposits his spare cash with him, and in fact deals with him as his friend up to the point where politics come in, and then he shoots over to the other side without a moment's hesitation. He will vote for a bad man who is a Republican rather than for a planter with whom he has the kindest relations. The negroes who are fairly dealt with by the planters, and such is the rule. give satisfaction. Free labor is centralizing population in towns and villages. It is introducing labor saving machines. It is inducing the negroes to migrate, and the fact that they go from North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia to Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkan sas, in which States it is said that the negro's life is not safe, shows that a good deal of the try of Southern outage is pure invention. The negro does not remove wildly or blindly, says Mr. Nordhoff, and by this plain statement disposes of much of the bloody shirt business, and the necessity for such circulars as emanate from Washington. The only trouble at the South is political. Industry proceeds apace, and crops are large. Mr. Nordhoff says: "There are fewer persons there unemployed, the average earnings of the laboring classes are larger, the surplus produced in those States over and above what is necessarily ex-

PLAYED OUT!

pended by the population in living has

been greater for several years than in

an equally numerous Northern popu-

tion is going against them the South they straightway begin lus-Many men doubtless laugh at the idea | tily to cry out, "Troops," "Federal troops," "More troops," It is always the last card they play, and it is a sure indication that their hopes are will once more become a power in the at the freezing point. It was to save the party in 1870 that Holden, sustained by Judge Settle, carried on the Kirk war. and it is to save the party to-day that its leaders are now threatening us once more with "troops," But the day has gone by when North Carolinians can be frightened from the performance of their highest duties as citizens by any such idle vaporing, for such it is. Federal troops will find a warm wel-

come in any portion of North Carolina to which they may be sent, for the simple reason if for no other, that our for it would be distasteful for him to people recognize these troops as the vote for a negro. We should like to representatives of the government to hear Russell speaking to the negroes which they owe, and to which they in the east and see whether he would vield full and ready obedience. The utter the same sentiments. We await | war has long ago ended, and our people have long ago renewed their allegiance to the Federal Union, and even to love the poor negro so much, will if they had the power, have not the will to withdraw it. Federal troops are once more "our troops," There is no longer any enmity between them and us. They can now, so far as we done before. Dan has great capacity are concerned, be used only in aid of for swallowing. The colored brethren the process of the civil law, and that down here believe in Dan Russell, in- no one proposes to resist; indeed all deed we venture to say that even true men stand ready to unite with Squire Bill Moore, the leggy colored them in the sternest strictest execution

Nor is this statement true to-day his lordly leader. It matters not quiet little village of Chapel Hill, ex-

the pecting from the representations made white people of the west, the mass of to them to be attacked on the march the colored people of the east will vote from the railway station to for him, or for anyone else the Radical village. But It needed only a very party may nominate. They will not few days however to satisfy them so all do it, but the great mass of them fully of the disposition of the people that the officers of the command at once sent for their families. The command remained there some months, behaved themselves decently, quietly and orderly; spent liberally the money the government paid them -- and so conducted themselves generally, that when the citizens heard orders had come to break up camp, they held a public meeting in which the best men and most pronounced Democrats in the place took part, and passed a series of resolutions complimentary to the troops for their gentlemanly deportment and regretting their departure, These resolutions were sent to Colonel Ritter, the commanding officer, and by him published to his command after having been acknowledged in a handsome note to the chairman of the

meeting of citizens. The county of Alamance was also afterwards, in 1870 visited by Federal troops, and there too they behaved them selves very much as good soldiers in a friendly cou try should do, and today their stay there is well and kindly remembered as a period of peace and quiet when men could once more attend to their private affairs unmolested by Holden and his hireling crew.

The county of Caswell during the same year, the memorable year o 1870, entertained, two companies of Federal troops, and there also, to this day, the citizens speak kindly of them. gratefully remembering the protection they afforded them against Kirk and his savage brutes.

In Raleigh, too, there have been Federal troops since the war ended. and we recall no instance in which they have come in collision with the citizens. Citizens and soldiers have alike attended to their own affairs, meeting and mingling upon matters of business

In Morganton, in Burke county, there has been a like state of affairs. Indeed there scarcely comes to us a pa- having sons or wards to educate, as tain some kindly and complimentary reference to the Federal troops there. ville, we all well know how it is. There is now no enmity between citithe money the troops spend there is by nomeans to be despised in counting up the gains of the citizens during the new feeling in North Carolina. We know the fact, that as long ago as 1869 at least, that citizens, ex-Confederates at that, when threatened with "troops" would themselves petition for their old enemies, these same Federal soldiers, to be sent among them stood, and has been for years. As

depend on. The Federal troops would not do." And hence it was that Kirk's army of cut-throat: was organized. The cry of "Federal troops" amounts to nothing, and everybody knows it. Let them come, and as many as it may please the Government to send. time to attempt to frighten us with 'troops." We have been in a slough of despond for long pears but we verily believe we are now almost safely through it. The night has been long and dark and dreary, but the day is at last dawning. Governor Vance and President Tilden will set all matters straight.

the human system, which is so little understood There is no disease which causes such acute uric acid, and other poisonous substances which the system.

the functions devolving upon them, the culm nations are taken up by the absorbents and the causing great pain and suffering, and very ofter immediate death. Hence the importance of death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy conlition, through which all the impurities of body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

of Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the bl od, and restores the whole system o healthy action. The tollowing extraordinary cure of gres sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most pro found attention of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Con

THE BEST MEDICINE EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870. years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and s omach. I was induced by friends to try you VERRIINE, and I think it the best medicinweakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this dompia no, and nove found so much relief as from the VEGETINE.

belive it to be good for all the complants fo Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN Pronounced Incurable. Boston, May 30 1871.

H. R. Stevens. Esq.: Dear Sir-I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back. hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, irrequently accompanied with blood and executioning so

strengthens and invigora es the whole system Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and

tiating pan,

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pro-nounced my case in curable. This was my con-cition when I was advice! by a trient to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment taking in all. I should think about six bottles.
It is indeed a valuable medicine and if should be afflicted again in the same way, would give a dollar a dose, it I could not get

Respectfully, J. M. GILE, 361 Third Street, South Boston.

NEARLY BLIND. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-In expressing my

thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of VEGETINE, and to benefit others, I will state: When eight or nine years old I was afficted with Scrutula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and head, and I was very near blird for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result, Finally the disease principally settled in my body, timbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way. Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial. I bought a bottle of Vegetine and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I bodie d it had a wonderful effect on the rough scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used Vegetine and the hurmorous sores one after another disappeared until they were a ligoue. another disappeared until they were a l goue, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegettine and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again I shall try Vegettine as the only reliable femedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be, Very respectfully,

AUSTIN P REOTT,

No. 35 Gano Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

December 1, 1872,

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases that the Kidneys arise from impurities in the bood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegeting excels any known remedy in the who e world for cleansing and parifying the blood, thereby causing a liearthy action to all the organs of the body.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists

MIND READING, PSYCHOMAN-MCY, Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmer-ism, and Marriago Gn de, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection By mail 50 cent. Hunt & (o., 189 s. 7th St., Phil., Pa. den & Heudricks, and an expose of Rings & Frauds. 500 Pages. Il ustrates. 5) cts. w l secure outfit and territory \$100 a month made E. B. TREAT, Pab., 801 Browdway, N Y AGENTS WANTED! Medsls and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S Centennial Bih 1,800 Il us rations Address for new i reulars A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH St. Phila. \$50 to \$200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS Universal History. The great interest in all nations and in our

OF FANCY CARD's all styles with name

own thriding history of 100 years, makes this book sell factor than any other. 3 books in one, beautifully illustrated. Low price, quick saler, extra terms. Semi for circular.

J. C. Mocurdy & Co., Phila., Pa.

Large Reduction in Prices. A trial b ttle iree. at Manufacturers prices. The Sub-cribers will rell their Entire Sock of Pianos and O gans, new and second hand, sheet music, music books and merchandise at very ner cost prices tor cash DURING SEPTEMBER previous to removal to their new store 49 EAST 14th St., UNION SQUARE, Oct. let Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Agents wanted. Sp cial in-ducements to the Trafe ORACE WATERS

Broadway, N. Y. BCOK.

SONS, Manufacturers and Deale s.

P W ZIEGLER & Ca., Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Men desiring a Start in Lite, Parents Buildings Nos. 6 and 8 N. Charles Street sept 14.4w

Notice.

close mortgage made by Williams & Murchison viz: One large Store House, on Public Square. One Store House, between the Stores Vhiteville Wine Company and T. S. Memory and Gri-t Mill. Twelve Acres of Land and Valuable Dwellin House, known as the "Owens' place."
Ten Acres of Land and Valuable Dwellin the Holden-Kirk war, John Pool deouse, at Whi'eville Depot, now occupied b clared in the United States Senate Mr. Schulken-"that they must have troops they could One Valuable well finished two story Story ouse and Lodge Room, at Whiteville Pepot One Lot at Whiteville Denot, now used for Still Yard, Cooper Shops and Stables. wamp, adjoining J. C. Powell's land. Eight Hundred and Fifty-Three Acres arnd on Pine Log, bought from Mitchell &

Two Hundred and Ten Acres of Land on Pin Five Hundred and Forty Acres of Land of Three Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Lan epted the life estate of Theopilus Suggs. One Hundred and Ten Acres of Land, bought Wm. R. Smith, whereon Henry Two Hundred and Fifty-Three Acres of Lan nown as the Ruffin Pridgen land.

All of which said lands are set, out and fully lated December 26th, 1873, and registered in the Register's Office of Columbus cou N. page 231, 232, 233, 224, 235, 2 6, 237, 238, 239 Terms of sale, six month's credit on city acceptances

e executed upon the payment of the purchase noney. The property will be shown to persons wishing to purchase. Apply to J. W. ELLIS, Agent for Williams & Murchison,

al, Literary and Scientific Studies, and int and close June 27th. Total expenses, exclusive of books and clothing, need not exceed \$300; by messing, they may be reduced to \$90 For Catalogue containing full information

Seydell & Co.'s Pocket Hammock, Weight Only | Lb-Bears | 300 Lbs



Commission Merchants

GROCERS. Meats, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Salt, &c.

Wilmington, N. C. June 9-6mw

SA T-SALT-SALT! 200 Sacks Salt, For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

Bagging, Ties & Twine. 500 Rolls and Half Rolls Bagging. 50 Tons Ties,

1,000 Tons Twine, For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROWN

Cheese--Cheese! 50 Boxes A No. 1 Factory Cheese. For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BRUS.

Flour, Sugar, Coffee and Lard. 800 Bbls Flour, 50 Bbls Sugar,

100 Bags Coffee, 100 Tubs Lard. For sale by

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.